

SOME NEW FACTS ABOUT IT NOW BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT SUGGESTED THAT SPAIN SHOULD GRANT LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT TO CUBA-

SECRETARY OLNEY'S DISPATCH WAS RECALLED AND SENT TO MIN-

ISTER DE LOME. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 15.-Some further interesting facts as to the President's Cuban policy came to It has been said positively in these dispatches that the Administration intended to imore that part of the concurrent resolution sed by Congress which relates to the granting belligerent right's to the contestants in Cuba. It has also been said that the President has directed the Secretary of State to extend to Spain the "good offices" of the United States for the rpose of settling the differences between Spain and the Cubans. These statements are trust-Not until to-day has it been known how far the President proposed to go in the way of mediation, or upon what lines, or, rather, to what extent, he would have Spain go. learned that Mr. Cleveland's proposition is that Spain shall grant local self-control to Cuba. talls of the proposition are withheld from the publie by Secretary Olney. In general terms, however, the suggestion-for it is nothing more-is that one feature of the programme determined on to bring about a settlement of differences between the mother country and her chief island possession shall be the granting of Cuban auton-The resolution of Congress on this point

That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The President has no intention of going so far. His present intention is to go no further than he has that is, to propose the establishment of local self-government in the Island. His decision will of course disappoint Congress and the people. But that fact will not be of much moment. President has not heretofore hestitated to nore the wishes of Congress and of the people. Nor will the proposition to grant Cuban autonemy come to much. A prominent member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs said this

congress has been in earnest in this Cuban matter. The suggestion to Spain to grant local selfier. The suggestion to Spain to grant local selfgovernment will yield no practical results. Spain
government will this country. The discussion will
gother master of the situation, unless, as I believe,
will be master of the situation, unless, as I believe,
the insurgents will refuse to accept such a settlement of the existing strife. It is my opinion, formed
as the result of frequent talks with representatives
of the insurgents in this country, that, remembering their earlier experiences, particularly Spain's
broken pledges to institute needed reforms in Cuba,
the rebels will not thank the President for making
his proposition, and that, whatever may be Spain's
reply, the insurgents will not heed it, but go on
with the war. So the President will have his trouble
for his pains. He will not have accomplished the
chief end in view, the restoration of order in Cuba.
Let me illustrate What would our Revolutionary
fathers have done if, when it appeared that England
could not subdue them. Spain proposed to England
that she give the colonies local self-control? The
answer is of course that they would have continued
fishting for independence. The Cubans can be
counted on to do this.

Another new feature as to the President's policy is that the dispatch written by Secretary by direction of the President and in ended for Minister Taylor did not go to Madrid. It was said in these dispatches a few days ago that if directions had not been sent to the New-York agent of the State Department to withagent of the write Department to with-the dispatch from the Department's for-mail pouch to leave New-York for Europe atturday, the instructions were on their to Madrid. It now appears that at the nth hour the dispatch was recalled. Upon receipt in Washington it was modified the in language, and the address was ged from Minister Taylor, Madrid, to Min-de Lome. Washington.

hanged from Minister layin, Marie Later de Lome, Washington.

Minister de Lome received the dispatch on Saturday. He promptly communicated the Aenor of the President's proposition to his Government. Some surprise has been manifested ernment. Some surprise has been manifested in the last few days at news from Madrid to the effect that Spain was willing to grant autonomy in Cuba. When the foregoing fact is taken into consideration, surprise should end. On Sunday, probably, Minister de Lome telegraphed to Madrid. Give the Spanish Cabinet one or two days to deliberate, and remember that there are leaks in other Foreign Offices than the one in Washington, and the mystery is solved.

GEN. LEE AND "PARAMOUNT" BLOUNT. PARALLEL AND A WARNING FOR THE NEW CONSUL-GENERAL TO HAVANA.

nington, April 15 (Special).—General Fitzhugh Let's appointment to Havana, presumably with in-structions to make a special investigation of the military and political situation in Cuba, suggests in military and political situation in Cuba, suggests in the minds of many observers here an interesting parallel with the mission of "Paramount" Blount to Hawaii three years ago. The President, it is recalled, was not friendly to the Hawaiian Republic and sent Mr. Blount to Honolulu to prepare a case which would justify an attempt to undo the Dole Covernment. When Mr. Blount arrived on the scene he shut his eyes and closed his ears to everything of a same cheeckly the Covernment, but opened of a mature friendly to the Government, but opened m wide to everything of the contrary nature The result was that he fell into the hands of adventurers and slanderers, and tumbled into the very pit he was digging for President Dole. He was quite undone himself, and Mr. Cleve.and, his chief, had to retire ingloriously from the field.

General Lee has had experience both in civil and military life. He comes of fine stock, and he has worn his name well. If he is going to Cuba in the double capacity of Consul-General and confidential adviser to the President about the state of the revolt on the island, he has an important job on hand. It will teat his judgment as it has never been tested before. He will be surrounded from the outset by powerful Spanish influences, and he will have everything presented to him in the strongest of Spanish colors. He may find it profitable to reditate on the fate of the ill-starred Blount. the result was that he fell into the hands of ad-

CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE SENT IN. THE PRESIDENT LAYS INFORMATION REGARDING

Washington, April 15.—The President sent to the Benate to-day 400 typewritten pages of correspondence in reference to affairs in Cuba from November, 1875, to 1878, in regard to the attempts of the Ugsted States to offer mediation or intervention in the first Cuban rebellion. This correspondence was called for by a resolution of the Senate adopted on March M. Senator Hose offered the resolution of the Senate adopted on March M. Senator Hose offered the resolution of the Senate adopted on March M. Senator Hose offered the resolution of the Senate adopted on March M. Senator Hose offered the resolution of the Senate adopted on March M. Senator Hose offered the resolution of the senate adopted on March M. Senator Hose offered the resolution of the Senate adopted on March M. Senator Hose offered the resolution of the Senate adopted on March M. Senator Hose offered the senate adopted on March M. Senate ad

follows:

desoived. That the President be requested, if in opinion it is not incompatible with the public rest, to transmit to the Benate copies of all disches, notes and telegrams in the Department of its, from and after the note from Secretary Fish R. Cushing of November 5, 1875, and including it note, until the pacification of Cuba in 1878, the relate to mediation or intervention by the its state in the affairs of that island, together all correspondence with foreign governments that of this correspondence is old some of the same trouble.

while all of this correspondence is old, some of it as never before been published. In regard to be probable co-operation of Great Britain, Min-ther Cushing, under date of November 25, 1875.

cushing, under date of November 25, 1875, whiles to Mr. Fish as follows:

If Great Britain co-operates (meaning with the batted States), Spain will succumb in sullen despair whatever terms the two governments may jointly ctate; but if Great Britain refuses to co-operate, all will conclude that she has the sympathy of a suropean Powers, more especially as she has some to the ultimate point in satisfaction of the particular griefs of the United States, other words, there will be war, and a popular standard of the particular griefs of the United States, other words, there will be war, and a popular and the experiment one on the part of Spain, unless can be convinced that the real and true object the contemplated measure is to prevent war, as understand it to be intended. But to ward off will ask the steady exercise of all my perinducence here and will require that influence efficiently backed by my Government both and at Washington.

In of the statements of Mr. Cushing seem while to the present day. Under date of Nober 1, 1875, he again, after calling attention arcticed condition of the public mind and the list loward the United States, growing out statitude toward Cuba, says: "We must not

THE SENATE ADOPTS IT WITH UNEX-

New-York

PECTED UNANIMITY.

IT PROVIDES THAT THE DAMAGES SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUSTAINED BY CANADIAN SEALERS SHALL BE FIXED BY ARBITRATION.

little more than half an hour, the Senate this afternoon in executive session ratified the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, providing for the appointment of a commission to assess damages alleged to have been sustained by the Government of the United States for alleged illegal sealing. The treaty provides that each Government shall appoint one commissioner, and if they cannot agree the President of the Swiss Republic is to select a third.

The commission as provided for in the original treaty was to sit at Vancouver, but an amendment was inserted providing that it shall also be allowed to sit in San Francisco. The only other amendment of any importance is the expunging tending that the Tribunal did not make any award all. Otherwise the treaty is as signed by Sir

noon there was a disposition on the part of some Senator Morgan, but this was deemed to be impracticable, owing to the uncertainty as to when Mr. Morgan would be able to resume his duties. tunity, and he further said that if the Senate intended to ratify the convention at al' it might as well be done now as at any other time, and thus obliterate the idea held by some people that this Government was trifling with the subject. He briefly explained the provisions of

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, although he favored the treaty, thought it would be better to await the return of Mr. Morgan Other Senators appoired to be content to accept the judgment of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The text of the convention was then read at length, but little attention being paid to it, the Senators, other than members of the committee, occupying the time in writing letters.

Mr. Sherman indicated the character of the Mr. Sherman indicated the character of the amendments, and then moved the ratification of the instrument as amended. The ratification was agreed to without the formality of a vote, and with a unanimity that was unexpected. Mr. Sherman frowned down a suggestion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, and it will be printed and filed away among the secret archives of the Senate.

SHOT HIMSELF IN HIS OFFICE.

SUICIDE OF EX-CONGRESSMAN CHARLES

H. VOORHIZ.

HE WAS ONCE PRESIDENT OF TWO BANKS THAT

Charles H. Voorhis, a member of the XLVIth Congress and a former law judge of Bergen office in the Wedden Building, at Montgomery and Washington sts., Jersey City. He shot himself in the right temple and had evidently found by the janitor, Joseph H. Rias, who entered the office to clean it. The body was lying on the floor in the centre of the room. The inclosed \$5, saying 't was all the money he had. and asked her to take charge of his watch. The adequate to maintain his home probably led to the suicide. His wife had been seriously ill and had only recently been discharged from a hospital, where she was a patient for three

His family had been prominent in Bergen County, N. J., where he was born. He graduated at Rutgers College, studied law, and opened an office in Jersey City about 1856, but he re-tained his residence in Hackensack and served one term as Law Judge of Bergen County. He was successful in his law practice, and in 1868 he organized the Bergen County National Bank and the Hackensack Savings Bank, and was president of the two institutions. He had always been an active Republican and was elected a member of Congress in 1878. While in Congress his financial troubles began. He had anticipated the development of Bergen County avert disaster he used the funds of the two banks, but this only entangled him further, and the banks closed. He was indicted by the Fed-

eral Grand Jury in 1881, but escaped prosecution, as the statute of limitation was interposed.
Although an able lawyer, his large practice
steadily decreased, and for a long time he engaged in preparing papers for inexperienced
lawyers or those who had more business than
they could personally attend to. His income was
small and discouragement was followed by
despondency His home was at No. 114 Clifton
Place, Jersey City. The widow, a son and two
daughters survive him. His son took charge of
the body.

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT BEFORE THE HUS-BAND'S EYES-TWO WILL PROBABLY DIE. Mrs. Jane Wolf, the wife of George Wolf, a clerk, living at No. 247 East Twenty-first-st., lay with her newly born baby beside her, unconscious in her home last night, both burned almost beyond recognition. On a couch a few feet away her son George, four years old, lay also badly but not fatally burned. The father, half crazy with grief, paced the house like a madman.

Still weak from the birth of the baby ten days ago, Mrs. Wolf sat by the window at 7:30 last night with the child in her arms. She held the infant up to the window as Wolf came home from work, but as she did so the curtain was brushed against a lighted gas jet, and before the eyes of the husband the flames enveloped the mother and babe. In an instant their clothes were on fire, and when Wolf ran into the room his wife was rolling on a bed trying to put out the flames. This set the coverid affire and before he could prevent it the father found his four-year-old boy's clothing was blazing. Dr. Joseph four-year-old boy's clothing was blazing. Dr. Joseph Graham, of the Second-ave, and Twenty-third-st. Graham, of the Second-ave, and Twenty-third-st. station, who was called, said Mrs. Wolf's injuries station, who was called, said Mrs. Wolf's injuries station, who was called, said Mrs. Wolf's injuries would be fatal. The baby was also unconscious and barely alive. Still weak from the birth of the baby ten days ago

THREE HUNDRED MINERS IN PERIL.

SNOWBOUND IN ALASKA, AND MANY IN DANGER

Seattle, Wash., April la.-A private letter received in this city from Arthur Berry, formerly warden of the United States Penitentiary on McNelli's Island, who left here for Alaska a short time ago, says that three hundred miners, bound for the Yukon, are snowed in at the base of the divide between Cook's Inlet and the Yukon. A fierce snowstorm was raging at the time the letter was written, ten days ago, and the prosperts of the men being able to cross the mountains were not only discouraging, but the writer is of the opinion that many will nerish.

CLEVELAND'S CUBAN POLICY SEALING TREATY RATIFIED. VON SCHRADERS FUNERAL. PASSED OVER THE VETOES. A MAJORITY FOR BRADLEY. CHARGES

HIS SLAYER, BARON VON KOTZE, SENDS THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL GOES TEST VOTE IN THE KENTUCKY REPUB-

DRESS, ENTERS UPON A TIRADE AGAINST THE

Berlin, April 15.-An impressive and remarka sian Court, who died on April 11 from the effects of a wound received in the duel with Baron von Kotze, ex-Court Chamberlain, on April 10. sonages as well as people prominent in the social large majority of them were unable to enter the chapel so great was the number of those, who had which was placed at the head of the coffin.

Court Chaplain Wendlandt, who conducted the tragedy and deplored the radically false view of life and the darkness and caste prejudices of which the deceased had been a victim. many's Christian nobility," Chaplain Wendland: their ancesters should have cherished such

The burial will take place at his late seat in Ratzeburg, Frussla, on Friday, London, April 15.—"The Standard" to-morrow will say that a duel is imminent between the sons of Baron von Kotze and Beron von Schra-ler, arising out of the quarrel between their athers, which resulted in the recent death of Baron von Schrader from the effects of a wound received in a duel with von Kotze.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE SOUDAN. A LONDON PAPER SAYS THAT 10,000 WILL BE SENT OUT IN THE AUTUMN.

London, April 15,-"The Dally News" to-morrow will publish a statement, on what it asserts good authority, that the Government will send 10.00 british troops to the Soudan in the autumn for the purpose of reconquering that territory.

THE MATABELES AROUND BULUWAYO. NATIVES SAID TO BE IN POSSESSION OF THE NEIGHEORHOOD-A LARGE FORCE OF TROOPS REQUIRED.

London, April 15.-Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, has telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlair, Colonial Secretary, reporting that the whole country around Buluwayo in Matabeleland, is in possession of the native enemy, and representing that a large ferce of troops is required at once to subtue the Matabeles and rectore order.

SPANIARDS ADMIT DEFEAT. THE LECHUZA ENGAGEMENT ONE OF THE MC

the most disastrous battles of the war. The actua

loss is still unknown. Maceo had been encamped upon the bills around Lechuza, fifteen miles west of the trocha line for eight days. CAPTAIN LOTHAIRE ACQUITTED. HE WAS TRIED IN THE CONGO FREE STATE

CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF

Brussels, April 15,-The "Independence Belge Congo State. Ann. on a charge of murder in having ordered the execution of the English trader, Stokes early in 1826. The trial resulted in Captain Lothaire's quittal of the charge.

THE KAISER IN VIENNA. . SEES A PARADE OF 22,000 AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS-

AN EXCHANGE OF GIFTS

Schmeizer ground at 9 o'clock this morning. Inctroops numbered 22,000 men and were headed by Emperor Francis Joseph. Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated Prince von Hohenlohe, the Germar Chancelor, with the hisignic of the Order of the Toison d'Or.

At a lunchoon given in his honor to-day by the officers of the Austrian hussar regiment of which he is honorary colonel, Emperor William of Germanny proposed a toast to Emperor William of Germanny proposed a toast to Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian army. His Majesty in offering the toast spoke in the most cordial manner, but made no political allusions.

The Kaiser and Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a long interview this afternoon, and at 8 o'clock this evening His Majesty started for Karisrube. He was accompanied to the railway station by Emperor Francis Joseph, where the two monarchs bade each other a most friendly farewell.

It is understeed semi-officially that military as well as political, questions were discussed during Emperor William's visit to Vienna.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe attended the ceremony of the marriage of his rices, Princess Dorothea von Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst, to Count von Lamberg to-day. The service was conducted by Cardinal Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna.

BARATIERI TO BE PROSECUTED. SIGNOR BACCI, MILITARY STATE ATTORNEY, STARTS FOR MASSOWAH FOR THAT PURPOSE. Rome, April 15.-Signor Bacci, Military State Attorney, has started for Massowah to prosecute Gen-eral Baratieri, late Governor of Erythres and Com-mander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS. PRESIDENTS OF ELECTORAL BUREAUS FINED

100 PESETAS EACH-MARQUIS OF CABRINANA ORDERED TO FURNISH BAIL FOR SLAN-DERING THE GOVERNMENT.

Madrid, April 15.-In consequence of irregularities in handling the votes polled in the recent elections the presidents of the electoral bureaus in Madrid have been fined 100 pesetas (about \$15) each. The Liberal candidates elected in Madrid will probably

The judges have ordered the Marquis of Cabrinana to furnish ball in 3,000 pesetas for having accused the Municipal Council of Madrid of corrupt practices. The Marquis has refused to furnish the bail required, declaring that the charges he made are true and that he would prefer to go to prison rather than furnish bonds.

A TIDAL WAVE SWEEPS THE MAJESTIC. ONE SEAMAN THROWN TO THE DECK AND

Queenstown, April 15.—The White Star steamer Majestic, from New-York April 8 for Liverpool, ar-rived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning. She reports having experienced strong northerly gales and high head seas, which swamped her decks. On April 10

and killed.

London, April 15.—The French steamer Burgundia, from Mediterranean ports for St. Pierre, Miqueion, and New-York, has put into Gibraltar with her piston crosshead damaged.

IRA SHAFER SUFFERING FROM PARESIS. Poughkeepsie, April 15 (Special).-Ira Shafer, the we'l-known New-York lawyer, is a victim of paresis, according to the opinions of physicians who are attending bim at Oakes, his handsome estate on attending him at Oakes, his handsome estate on the bank of the Hudson, opposite this city. Mr. Shafer has been sick at his home for the last two months. At times he falls to recognize even the closest members of his family. A trained nurse is with him constantly by day, and at night he has two attendants. He has been so violent as to require four men to control him, it is said. At other times he is quiet and walks about his grounds. Mr. Shafer has been a conspicuous figure in this section for many years and his familiar figure as he appeared on the country roads seated in his bugsy, driving a span of sorrel ponies, is a picture known to all Ulster Country people. A few months ago he made his wife a present of \$125,000. Mr. Shafer is sixty-five years of age.

THROUGH THE SENATE.

TO MAKE A MAJORITY THIS TIME-

Albany, April 15 .- The Greater New-York bill was passed by the Senate to-day over the vetoes of Mayor Strong, of New-York, and Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, by a vote of 34 to 14. This disregard of the opposition to the bill on the part of Mayors Strong and Wurster originated In the office of Thomas C. Platt, at No. 49 Broadway, New-York, and was itself evidence of the truth of the assertion that Mr. Platt aims through the Greater New-York Commission to create State commissions to rule over the departments of the enlarged city, and thus increase his own political power.

declaring that Governor Morton is disinclined to sign any bill creating these State commissions, but Mr. Morton's reluctance to make unfit nominations has been overcome before now, and the members of the Platt machine believe that after he shall have signed the Greater New-York bill they may persuade him to sign the other bills which they desire. Word has been brought here that at a meeting

of the district leaders of the Platt machine in New-York last night it was unanimously resolved to petition the Legislature and Gove to pass and sign consolidation commission bills. "Patronage! patronage! patronage!" is the cry of the members of Mr. Platt's machine in New-York, and Mr. Lauterbach was busy here to-day oushing along the Greater New-York bill with the aim of obtaining it.

DEMOCRATIC VOTES PASSED IT.

In the latter part of March, when the Greater New-York bill was passed by the Legislature, it was remarked that it was rescued from defeat in Assembly by the votes of the Democratic Assem slymen, only sixty-four Republicans having voted men who voted for the measure, of whom twenty were members of Tammany Hall. In the Senate, however, at that time there was a clear majority of Republican votes for the bill. The Tammany Hall Senators voted for it, but their votes could have been cast against it, and yet it would have passed.

The Democratic vote passed the bill in the Senate to-day, and if it passes the Assembly it must also be passed there by Democratic votes. The opinion expressed by Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and other eminent Republicans that the bill ought not to be made a law in the face of the protest of Mayors Strong and Wurster, had its effect upon several of the Republican Senators. There were only four Republicans who voted against the bill in March. eleven. There were thirty-four votes for it today, twenty-three of which were cast by Republi This was three cotes short of enough to pass it. Senator Coggeshal! was among those who voted for it.

Every Tammany Senator who voted on the bill voted for it under orders. There were eight votes of this class. The orders undoubtedly came from Richard Croker in accordance with his deal with Mr. Platt, which, it is evident, provides that considerable patronage shall be thrown at once to the hungry Tammany contingent. offices in the New-York Bureau of the State Exise Department are to be immediately awarded to the Tammany men. There was also testimony in the Service to-day that James N. Stewart, the Platt State Gas Meter Inspector, had promised Tammany patronage in his department as soon as the bill increasing the number of offices in his gift becomes a law.

ELEVEN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS. voted against it deserve to be recorded. They were Senators Brush Chahoon, George A. Davis, Higgins, Malby, Mullin, Pavey, Sheppard, Tib-

bitts, Wieman and Wray.
In his speech against the bill Senator Mullin declared that it was "bad Republican politics to pass a bill opposed by a large majority of the Republican voters of Brooklyn and by a large proportion of the Republican voters in New-York." The Assembly will vote on the measure to-mor-

It was nearly 2 o'clock when Senator Lexow moved to take up the Greater New-York bill and the vetoes of Mayors Strong and Wurster. He moved that the bill be repassed, notwith-

standing the vetoes. Senator Brush made a speech against the bill. "The vetoes," he said, "are by Republican Mayors, who represent many people. The Mayor who approves is a Democrat, and represents only about twenty-five thousand of the citizens of the proposed Greater New-York. The measure is an incomprehensible and unjust one, and

CANTOR MAKES PROMISES.

Senator Cantor spoke next. In the course of

Senator Cantor spoke next. In the course of his speech he said:

It will be seen that, under the provisions of this bill, the charter is first to be adopted by the Legislature and the local officers are to be elected under it in the fail of 187, to take office when the consolidated city becomes a fixed fact, January, 1886, I cannot conceive of a more logical or direct method of leading up to this important subject for the creation of the new city and for the laws that ought to gover's lt.

For myself, I pledge to the people of this new city that in the consideration of this great problem of municipal government I shall divest myself of all party or political prejudice, shall refuse dictation of any nature or description, no matter what the effect may be upon either individuals or the party to which I am attached. I piedge for my party associates that in determining the laws that shall govern this new city they will be controlled absolutely by a desire to give us a city charter that will be a model, and under which the new city can thrive as it justly deserves.

I shall watch carefully the action or attitude of Republican Senators close to the machine of their party when it comes to the curgestion of bills to govern us in the new city, and shall be prepared to denounce with all the vigor of my nature any bills of that description which in my judgment will serve to give party advantage to either Democrats or Republicars at the expense of the general welfare of the great city. I shall watch, however, with feelings of great anxiety as to the fate of this bill in the Assembly. There are rumors and whisperings that political ambitions may seriously interefere with the passage of the bill. I cannot, however, believe that any legislative body will fail at this great metropolis.

The two Mayors have practically declared in favor of the consolidation, and it is our duty to accord to them the result which they desire. It shall be left to us to see that their misgivings as to the left to us to see that their misgivings as

THE PLATT-CROKER PARTNERSHIP. Senator Cantor was followed by Senator Wray,

of Brooklyn, who said:

The discussion on this Greater New-York bill has aiready been so full and extended that any further discussion upon the provisions and merits of the bill would be fruitless. There are two things, however, to which I desire to call the attention of the Senate in regard to it.

The bill was passed by both houses of the Legislature, and, under the provisions of the Constitution, was then sent for action to the Mayors of the two cities disapproving this bill must be taken as being official by the Legislature.

The other thing to which I desire to call your attention is this: I direct my remarks now to the Republican members of this Senate. It has been conceded all along that the two party measures of preeminence of the present Legislature were the Raines bill acaucus was held, and that did, in fact, become a party measure, but I deny that the Greater New-

Tribune.

CHAPLAIN WENDLANDT, IN HIS FUNERAL AD- IT TOOK THREE DEMOCRATS AND COGGESHALL JUDGE T. Z. MORROW, THE BRADLEY CANDIDATE. CERTAIN STATEMENTS REGARDING PROMOTIO ELECTED TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN BY

Louisville, Ky., April 51 .- John W. Yerkes, at 2:35 o'clock this afternoon, called the Republican State Convention to order. In his address Mr. Yerkes said Governor Bradley was the man who had done most in Kentucky for the party, and he thought him entitled to all the honors the

"There are many Republicans in Kentucky who prefer McKinley for the Presidential nomination," said he, "and while favoring him they are still true to Governor Bradley." When the name of McKinley was uttered by Mr. Yerkes, the applause for nearly five minutes was deafening. There was also considerable applause for Governor Bradley.

Mr. Yerkes said that he was authorized by the

State Central Committee to name Judge T. Z. Morrow, of Pulaski County, for temporary chairman. O. W. Root, of Newport, nominated Judge George Denny, of Lexington, as the McKinley candidate. A call of counties was taken, during which the greatest commotion prevailed. the name of Jefferson County was reached and the chairman of that delegation announced 12 votes for Morrow and 73 for Denny, there was a scene which rivalled pandemonium. Instantly cries from all parts of the hall challenged the were rapidly approaching a climax and personal encounters seemed inevitable, but better counsel finally prevailed and, partial order being restored, Chairman Yerkes ordered the vote of Jef-Louisville and by precincts outside the city.

The vote of the Sixth Eighth and Twelfth Wards, where there were contests, were thrown Numerous protests were entered and overever a contesting county was reached, and it was three hours before 'he call was completed and the secretary announced the result: row, 823; Denny, 742; showing a Bradley ma-Judge Morrow then took the chair, and the business of organization was continued.

LAUTERBACH BRINGS WOE.

DELAY IN THE APPOINTMENT OF EX-PECTANT FOLLOWERS AS EX-CISE OFFICERS.

TRANSFERS FROM THE OLD DEPARTMENT IL-LEGAL WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF HAR-BURGER AND WOODMAN - A FRESH

DEAL DEMANDED - COMPLICATED MACHINE TROUBLES IN THE

parters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Mr. Lauter-Thirty-eighth-st., last night, so dense and appalling med doubtful if even the X rays of the that it seemed doubtful it even the X rays of the State Civil Service Commission would be able to the shadows with him when he came down from the ried a neat little gripsack in his left hand as he hotel something after 10 p. m., on his way back to State Headquarters in Room No. 10. But the little gripcack contained no excise commissions for the Republicans and Tammany Democrats whom Special Deputy Commissioner George Hil-llard, with the aid of President "Joe" Murray, of the old Excise Board, had picked out for the nex Life Insurance Building, Twenty-third-st, and Madi-

Mr Lauterbach broke the news of the situation sitting up in the Hilliard for the last two nights State Excise payroll

An unpleasant discovery had been made, Mr.

Lauterbach explained, in the Civil Service rules from one department to another-that was from the old Excise Department of New-York City, to the new Excise Department of Lyman and Hilliard - the consent of the old Board must first be ob-

It is well known that in arranging to transfer some three dozen Platt and Tammany men from the old Excise Department, Deputy Commissioner Hilliard had taken nobody save President Murray into his confidence, and that he had neglected to inquire what might be the preferences of Excise Commissioners Harburger and Woodman as to the Lauterbach's mind was in an unsettled state last night regarding the course to be pursued to arrange matters satisfactorily with Harburger and Woodman. He thought that if a majority of the old Excise Board gave assent to the transfers, it would be sufficient, but he was not certain about it. The "boys" who thought that their jobs were assured imbibed a lot of cold comfort when they discovered that the probabilities were that the State Excise Commissioners would have to be called together again to adopt a new rule that would cover the case in its present aspect. This change in the rules would have to be ap-

proved by the Governor, it was said, before it would be any good to the "boys." Altogether the news brought by Mr. Lauterbach was discouraging and awkward for Mr. Hilliard and his election district workers.

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Some of the more rapid among the Platt-Lauterbach lenders wanted to go to work and make terms at once with Harburger and Woodman by offering them a division in the appointees to be transferred. As this would require a readjustment of the list and a redistribution of places, the proposition was frowned upon by those who thought their men had been already "fixed" on the salary roil.

Another subject of worfment with Mr. Lauterbach was the refreshing way in which some of his loyal understrappers had put him up for leader in his Assembly district—the XXIXth—and had him knocked down on Tuesday night at Terrace Garden. The vote of the XLVIIIth Election District captains stood twenty-two for Lauterbach and twenty-six against him. The result was plainly annoying to the great little leader of the Republican machine in New-York County.

"There was child's play in the scheme," said Mr. Lauterbach last evening. "I want no such place. If I did I think I should be able to get it. I am in favor of making either Simon Hess or Alexander T. Mason the district leader in the XXIXth. Either of them will suit me Some of the boys thought if they put me in for leader I would get more patronage for them than anybody else could. But I am in favor of an equal distribution of whatever offices we may have to distribute. Every Assembly District shall have its just share, and the XXIXth will not receive any more than it is entitled to if it is my district."

The remark was not received with acclamations of delight by Lauterbach's immediate followers.

One of Lauterbach's pet schemes at Albany is the passage of the Brooklyn Bridge bill in the interest of his clients of the elevated railway systems. He had no information to give about this "grab," but he said that the passage of the Greater New-York bill in the Assembly was assured.

DRAWN BACK FROM THE GRAVE.

who was adjudged insane about two weeks ago and sent to the Willard Asylum, where she died last week, just seven days after being received in the asylum. Three days before Mrs, Bardeen was pronounced insane her husband pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 for assaulting her. As the body was being lowered into the grave here on Monday last the immediate relatives of the deceased woman interposed, and suggested that there he a post-mortem examination, intimating that they suspected foul play. The husband ascented, and the coffin was pulled back. The charge was made by the sons of Mr. Bardeen, who were compelled to the course for the protection of their father.

BROOK.

Commencing Monday, April 13, Lehigh Valley R. R. will run extra trains between New-York and Bound Brook, leaving New-York, foot of Cortlandt or Desbroases st. at \$300 and \$000 a. m., 12:18, 4:20, 6:20 and 11:50 p. m.—(Advt.

OF FALSEHOOD.

COMMISSIONER PARKER ACCUSED BY

MADE BY MR. PARKER DENOUNCED BY MR. ROOSEVELT IN A LETTER TO ED-WARD LAUTERBACH.

The publication of a letter which was sent by Theodore Roosevelt, president of the Police Board, to Edward Lauterbach, the chairman of the Republican County Committee, on Friday of last week, caused a stir among the politicians of the city and among the members of the Police Department last evening. It contains a severe criticism of Police Commissioner Parker, accusing him of making a number of false statements about promotions in the police force in a letter which Mr. Parker had sent to T. C. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker opposed each other in arguments before com at hearings on the bill to take some of the power away from Chief of Police Conlin. At that time Mr. Roosevelt learned that Mr. Parker had written the letter to Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauter-

Upon his return to the city Mr. Roosevelt obtained a copy of Mr. Parker's letter and exhibited it to Commissioners Andrews and Grant, and they were with him when the letter to Mr. Lauterbach was dictated on Friday. .

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

Mr. Rooseveit's letter to Mr. Lauterbach is in

New-York. April 19, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Lauterbach: I am dictating this letter in the presence of my two colleagues. Measra. Andrews and Grant and at the end of this letter you will see their comments upon it.

I have shown them the typewritten copy of Mr. Parker's statement to you. The statement is the one which he and I went over with you yesterday in the corridor of the Capitol, I telling you that his statements were untrue and he reiterating their truth. This statement contains a list of the men made acting capitains, or capitains and the like, with a notice by Mr. Parker as to who was responsible for the promotion of each man. The statement is written in the third person, but you informed me that the original of which it is a copy, was signed by Mr. Parker, and he assumed the genuiteness of the copy in his discussion of it with me before you yesterday.

Nearly a fortnight ago, Mr. Quigg told me that

Mr. Parker has been a Republican and Mr. Roosevelt a Democrat."

Speaking for Commissioners Andrews, Grant and myself. I wish to say that it has never occurred to us to try to divide up the appointments and promotions among us, or to keep memoranda as to who was originally suggested by any given Commissioner, and we have made our promotions purely with regard to what we thought the needs of the service required and the merits of the applicants demanded. But the statement of Mr. Parker that he is responsible for the bulk of the Republican appointments, and I responsible solely for the Democrats, is unqualifiedly false.

DENOUNCED IN STRONG TERMS

Parker's statement about the promotions of some members of the police force, and attempts to promote other members, mentioned as either Democrats or Republicans. These c lute faisehood," "absolutely untrue" and "entirely untrue," and there are statements and expianations in support of the comments. At the

"In conclusion, I would only say that we have been obliged in the course of this letter to again and again brand Mr. Parker's statements as

Appended to Mr. Roosevelt's letter were signed statements by Commissioners Andrews and Grant that the statements made by Mr. Roosevelt were correct to the best of their

and Grant that the statements made by Mr. Roosevelt were correct to the best of their knowledge.

Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant and Andrews have drawn up another bill to give the majority of the Board more power and have sent it to Albany. The Commissioners evidently believe that the present bill, which is in the hands of the Committee on Cities in the Senate, will not pass, in view of the objections that have been made to it. It is understood that the new bill simply gives the majority of the Board power to make promotions, and does not interfere with the Chief in the matter of assignments, transfers or details. The objections to the first bill sent to Albany by the three Commissioners were mainly against taking away from the Chief these powers. Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant and Andrews, it is said, are willing to leave the power to make transfers in the chief's hands if they can get power to promote without Mr. Parker. It is also said there is a clause in the new bill which gives the Commissioners power to make roundsmen. Commissioner Andrews is the drawer of the last bill.

At a late hour last night Mr. Parker gave out a long statement, reviewing the differences between his colleagues and himself, and defending himself against the cherges made in Mr. Roosevelt's letter.

In the course of the statement he says:

velt's letter.

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welt's letter.

In the course of the statement he says:

When Mr. Roosevelt found that the fear of his displeasure would neither induce me nor compel the Chief of Police or myself to abandon our conscientious opinions touching men, one of whom, at least, he had personally promised, unknown to either of us, should be promoted, he with very little knowledge of all New-York police evils, which had led to the enactment; with universal approbation of these provisions of the bipartisan law of last year, directed Commissioner Andrews to draw the emasculating bill which is now pending in the Legislature. That bill was forwarded to the Legislature with an explanatory letter, which I saw first in the hands of newspaper men.

Had Mr. Roosevelt submitted either bill or letter to me as a Police Commissioner before sending it to Albany, he might have learned the arguments against the bill in New-York City instead of at the hearing in the Capital; but, of course, he had a right to choose the course he took. What I did and do object to however, and what was the sole reason for my making any statement, was that I learned entirely by accident both Commissioners Grant and Roosevelt had started in to "work the political end for all it was worth"; that Commissioner Grant and Roosevelt had started in to "work the political end for all it was worth"; that Commissioner Grant and the cause of that discrimination; that I was a violent Democrat and would beat the Republicans whenever I could, and that it was desirable to pass the bill in order to break my political deadlock and secure their rights to Republicans. I also was informed by men whom I believed that Commissioner Roosevelt had made representations of a similar character to organization men, and that those representations were coupled with others syningt me, of a very specific political nature, and with comprehension and well-defined promises of the great benefits to accrue to the Republican organization if the bill vere to pass, and I to be put down.

Philadelphia, April 15.—John Kane, forty-five years old, was stabbed to death by his wife, Lizzie, aged forty, about 9 o'clock this morning at their home, No. 534 Lombard-st. The woman is in cus-tody. It is said that Kane and his wife became involved in an altercation, during which the won seized the knife from the kitchen table and als a vicious lunge at her husband's breast. He step aside and received the blow in his groin. An art was severed, and he died almost instantly.

Our latest production, double-breasted, full bac shapely, Neglige shirts, with white collar I many novelites among them. Prices always re able. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROAD COR. MTH-ST.—(Advt.